

### **AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraphs 0005, 0030, 0034, 0035, and 0067 as follows:

**[0005]** Typically, as shown in FIG. 1, such a shoe 10 has an upper 11 mounted on a bottom assembly 12, which bottom assembly has a midsole 13 made of a shock-absorbing material and a walking sole 14. The bottom assembly 12, seen in transverse cross-section, is substantially trapezoidal, with a an acutely shaped, or sharp, edge 15. As a result, during lateral or medial bending of the foot or of the leg, the midsole 13 partially absorbs the additional forces by being compressed.

**[0030]** Due to its vault shape, a wedge 160, or intermediate member, is necessary to ensure the connection of the upper rounded end 131, or uppermost portion, of the elastically deformable element 130 to the lower end 111 of the upper. This wedge 160 has, in transverse cross-section, an upper edge 161, or an upper surface segment, that conforms to the outer shape, or an outer surface segment, of the upper 110, and a lower edge 162 that conforms to the outer shape of the elastically deformable element 130. Also shown in the embodiment of FIGS. 5 and 6, the elastically deformable element 130 extends transversely from a central area beneath the upper at least to a position vertically beneath the medial side of the upper and at least to a position vertically beneath the lateral side of the upper 110 and, in FIGS. 5 and 6, therebeyond and, further, beyond both the lateral and medial extents of the insole 112 of the shoe 100, at least in the heel area thereof, that is, the element 130 is wider than the insole 112.

**[0034]** The layer 140 is entirely confined between the elastic element 130 and the outsole 150. According to the embodiment shown in these figures, the edges ~~150~~ 151 of the outsole 150 rise slightly on the elastic element 130.

**[0035]** As can be easily understood, and as shown by comparing FIGS. 5 and 6, the elastically deformable element, or elastic element 130, makes it possible to transfer the forces, applied centrally by the wearer's foot at the top of the arch, to the edges ~~150~~ 151 of the outer sole 150. As a result, the gripping effect of the bottom assembly on the terrain is considerably increased, even on a hilly terrain having a slanting slope. Furthermore, this transmission of forces is accompanied by an elastic deformation of the elastic element 130 that allows straightening the vertical median plane T of the upper 110, and bringing it as close as possible to the vertical plane V, the angle  $\alpha$  therefore being less than the angle  $\beta$ .

**[0067]** The functioning is the same as described previously, i.e., the elastic element 130 makes it possible to transfer the forces, centrally applied by the user's foot at the top of the arch, to the edges ~~150~~ of the outsole 150. As a result, the gripping effect of the bottom assembly on the terrain is considerably increased, both at the front and the rear of the shoe.